THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Larry L. Lu   Art Unit : 2152
Serial No. : 09/801,932   Examiner : Taghi T. Arani
Filed   : March 9, 2001
Title   : MESSAGE SCREENING SYSTEM

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

BRIEF ON APPEAL

(1)   Real Party in Interest

America Online, Inc.

(2)   Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no related appeals or interferences.

(3)   Status of Claims

Claims 1-77 have been cancelled.

Claims 78-116 are rejected.

Applicant appeals the rejection of claims 78-116.

(4)   Status of Amendments

An amendment was filed on November 7, 2005 to amend the claims to comply with the claim objections set forth in the March 7, 2005 final Office Action. Specifically, the amendment corrects the inadvertent use of the number 95 twice in the claim numbering, and the resulting errors in dependency of the dependent claims. Applicant assumes that this amendment has not been entered as of the filing of this brief, but given that this amendment complies with 37 CFR 41.33(a) and 1.116(b)(1), Applicant expects that this amendment will be entered. As such, the listing of claims included in the Appendix of Claims below uses the correct numbering of the claims. Furthermore, reference to specific claim numbers in this brief refer to the claim numbers as corrected.

In addition, an amendment was filed concurrently with this brief to cancel claims 44-77. The cancellation of these claims do not effect the scope of other pending claims. Accordingly, this amendment is in compliance with 37 CFR 41.33(b)(1). As such, Applicant expects that this amendment will be entered. Therefore, the listing of claims included in the Appendix of Claims below shows these claims as cancelled, and the Status of Claims above reflects these claims as cancelled.

(5)   Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Independent claims 78, 91, and 104 are directed to a method, a system, and a computer readable medium having embodied thereon a computer program for monitoring electronic messages that are directed to an intended recipient. A supervisory relationship is established between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient. Application, Page 4, Lines 13; Page 4, Lines 14-16. Electronic messages directed to the intended recipient are received, and a first one of the electronic messages is delivered to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient. Application, page 4, Lines 7-13; Page 4, Line 17 to Page 5, Line 9. The supervisory recipient is able to review and approve the first electronic message after the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient. Application, Page 4, Lines 7-13; Page 5, Lines 9-12; Page 5, Lines21-23. Notification of the first electronic message is provided to the intended recipient only if the supervisory recipient approves the first electronic message. Application, Page 4, Lines 7-13; Page 5, Lines 6-7.

As an example of the subject matter claimed in claims 78, 91, and 104, a supervisory relationship may be established between a minor child (the intended recipient) and his or her guardian (the supervisory recipient). Application, Page 4, Lines 1-4; Page 4, Lines 13; Page 4, Lines 14-16. An e-mail directed to the minor child is received and delivered to the guardian without notifying the minor child that the e-mail has been delivered to the guardian. Application, Page 4, Lines 1-4; Page 4, Lines 7-13; Page 4, Line 17 to Page 5, Line 9. The guardian is able to review and approve the e-mail message after it has been delivered to the guardian. Application, Page 4, Lines 1-4; Page 4, Lines 7-13; Page 5, Lines 9-12; Page 5,

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Lines21-23. If the guardian approves the e-mail, then the minor child is notified of the e-mail. Application, Page 4, Lines 1-4; Page 4, Lines 7-13; Page 5, Lines 6-7.

(6) Grounds of Rejection for Review

Claims 78-82, 84-87, 90-95, 97-100, 103-108, 110-113, and 116 are rejected as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,393,464 (Dieterman).

Claims 88-89, 101-102, and 114-115 are rejected as obvious over Dieterman in view of U.S. Application No. 2004/0019650 (Auvenshine).

Claims 83, 96, and 109 are rejected as obvious over Dieterman in view of Auvenshine, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,076,100 (Cottrille)

(7) Argument

1. Rejection of Claims 78-82, 84-87, 90-95, 97-100, 103-108, 110-113, and 116 as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,393,464 (Dieterman)

The rejections of claims 78-82, 84-87, 90-94, 95, 97-100, 103-108, 110-113, and 116 as anticipated by Dieterman are improper for at least two reasons. First, the Office Action inconsistently applies Dieterman to the present claims by selecting features from Dieterman and applying them to the claim limitations without regard to the relationships between those limitations. Second, even when Dieterman is consistently applied to the claims, Dieterman fails to describe or suggest all of the features of the claims.

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." MPEP 2131 (Citing Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)). Those "elements must be arranged as required by the claim." Id. (citing In re Bond, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990)) (emphasis added). Thus, to properly reject a claim for anticipation, an Office Action must show that a reference discloses each claim element, and that each element disclosed by the reference is related in the manner recited by the claim.

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Contrary to this, however, the Office Action simply selects features out of Dieterman and applies them to the present claims, without regard to the relationships between the claim limitations. Specifically, the Office Action reads the term "the intended recipient" on one entity in some limitations, while reading the term "the intended recipient" on a different entity in other limitations, despite the fact that the claim consistently refers to "the intended recipient."

Specifically, in Dieterman, a user's communications can be controlled by an account administrator (which the Examiner equates to the recited supervisory recipient). The account administrator can approve or reject e-mail messages that are sent to the user (i.e., incoming e-mail) by another entity or e-mails that are sent by the user (i.e. outgoing e-mail) to another entity. For incoming e-mail, the intended recipient of the e-mail is the user referenced in the previous sentence, while the intended recipient for outgoing e-mail is an entity other than the user referenced in the previous sentence. For some limitations, the Office Action applies the incoming e-mail aspect of Dieterman, while for other limitations, the Office Action applies the outgoing e-mail aspect of Dieterman. This results in the term "the intended recipient" being read onto different entities in different limitations of independent claims 77, 91, and 104, even though these claims consistently refer to "the intended recipient."

To illustrate how the Office Action reads the claimed "intended recipient" on different Dieterman entities, the following example is provided. To assert that Dieterman discloses "delivering a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient," the Office Action reads the term "intended recipient" onto the other entity. On the other hand, to assert that Dieterman discloses "enabling notification of the first electronic message to be provided to the intended recipient only if the supervisory recipient approves the first electronic message," the Office Action reads the term "intended recipient" onto the user.

Quoting text from the Office Action to make this example more clear, the following is stated in the Office Action to assert that Dieterman teaches "delivering":

> Dieterman teaches that when performing the comparison between each named recipient and the contents of the allowed list if it is determined that not all recipients are in fact in the allowed list, then the email message is placed in (i.e. transmitted to) an alternate outbox designated for messages that require administrator approval before being sent . . . . If the message is not approved by

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the administrator, it remains in the outbox for messages needing approval and will
be erased after a predetermined amount of time if no approval is granted. That is,
the intended recipient of the message is not notified.

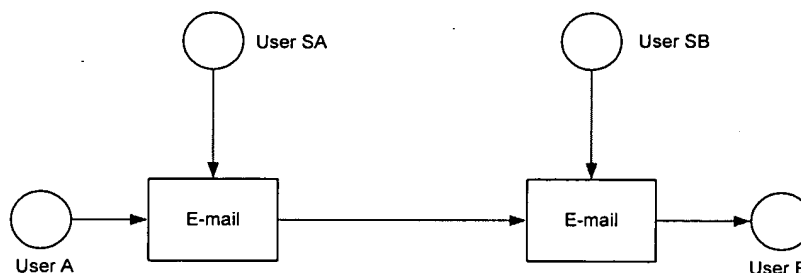Final Office Action, Page 3, Line 21 to Page 4, Line 4 (emphasis added).

This describes the underlined outgoing e-mail aspect of Dieterman, which is described at Col. 4,
Lines 12-57. In this case, the user is the sender and the *other entity* is the intended recipient.

On the other hand, to assert Dieterman teaches "enabling notification," the Office Action
refers to Col. 5, Lines 41-45 and states: "Dieterman teaches if approval is granted, the e-mail
message is placed in the normal inbox (i.e. is the intended recipient is notified)." This, however,
refers to and describes the incoming e-mail aspect of Dieterman, which is described at Col. 5,
Lines 24-58. In this case, the other entity is the sender and the *user* is the intended recipient.

Thus, in an attempt to read independent claims 78, 91, and 104 onto Dieterman, the
Office Action ignores the relationships between the various features of the claims. As such, the
Office Action fails to establish that Dieterman anticipates independent claims 78, 91, and 104.

Moreover, even if Dieterman is consistently applied to the claims, Dieterman fails to
describe or suggest all of the features of the claims and therefore fails to anticipate independent
claims 78, 91, 104. For example, Dieterman does not describe at least "establishing a
supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient" *and*
"delivering a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying
the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory
recipient," as recited in claim 78, or the similar features in claims 91 and 104.

An explanation of this point is made with reference to the following figure, which
represents the situation in which both the sender and receiver use the system described by
Dieterman:

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In general, according to Dieterman, when user A sends an e-mail (outgoing e-mail), user SA must approve the e-mail if the recipient is not already on a list of allowed recipients. Dieterman, Col. 4, Lines 12-57 (describing outgoing mail). When user A receives an e-mail (incoming e-mail), user SA must approve the e-mail if the sender is not already on the list of allowed senders. Dieterman, Col. 5, Lines 24-58 (describing incoming mail).

Similarly, when user B sends an e-mail (outgoing e-mail), user SB must approve the e-mail if the recipient is not already on a list of allowed recipients. Dieterman, Col. 4, Lines 12-57 (describing outgoing mail). When user B receives an e-mail (incoming e-mail), user SB must approve the e-mail if the sender is not already on the list of allowed senders. Dieterman, Col. 5, Lines 24-58 (describing incoming mail).

In the figure, user A sends an e-mail to user B. Therefore, user B is the intended recipient of the e-mail. Assuming that user SA is equivalent to the recited supervisory recipient, then Dieterman does not describe or suggest "establishing a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient," as recited in independent claim 77 and similarly in independent claims 91 and 104.

Specifically, in this situation, there is not a supervisory relationship established between user SA and user B. At most, user SA has a supervisory relationship with the user A, as a result of which user SA can approve or reject user A's e-mail directed to user B. But there is no supervisory relationship established between user SA and user B. Therefore, under this application of Dieterman, Dieterman does not disclose or suggest "establishing a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient," as claimed.

On the other hand, if user SB is assumed to be equivalent to the recited supervisory recipient, then Dieterman does not describe or suggest "delivering a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient," as recited in independent claims 77 and similarly in independent claims 91 and 104.

Specifically, as acknowledged in the April 8, 2004 Office Action, incoming e-mail is placed "within a single inbox or database list with each message having a status flag set or not set indicating whether each message is approved for viewing by the user or not (i.e. notifying the

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recipient that the message has been routed to the supervisory recipient[)]." Office Action, Page 4, Lines 16-19. Thus, user B is notified that the e-mail is delivered to user SB. Therefore, under this application of Dieterman, Dieterman does not disclose or suggest "delivering a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient," as claimed (emphasis added).

A similar analysis applies even if user B is the sender and user A is the intended recipient.

Accordingly, Dieterman at least does not disclose or suggest a method, system, or medium that "establish[es] a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient" *and* "deliver[s] a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient," as recited in claims 78, 91 and 103.

Thus, for at least the foregoing reasons, Dieterman does not describe or suggest all of the features of independent claims 78, 91, and 104. Accordingly, the rejections of claims 78-82, 84-87, 90-94, 95, 97-100, 103-108, 110-113, and 116 as anticipated by Dieterman should be reversed.

2. Rejection of Claims 88-89, 101-102, 114-115, and 52, 63, and 74 as obvious over Dieterman in view of U.S. Application No. 2004/0019650 (Auvenshine)

a. Claims 88-89, 101-102, and 114-115

Claims 88-89 are dependent on independent claim 78, claims 101-102 are dependent on independent claim 91, and claims 114-115 are dependent on independent claim 104. As described above, Dieterman does not describe or suggest a method, system, or medium that "establish[es] a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient" and "deliver[s] a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient,"as recited in independent claims 78, 91 and 103. Auvenshine does not

remedy this deficiency of Dieterman, nor is Auvenshine relied upon within the Office Action to disclose or suggest a method, system, or medium that "establish[es] a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient" and "deliver[s] a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient,". Auvenshine, entire reference. Accordingly, the rejections of claims 88-89, 101-102, and 114-115 as obvious over Dieterman and Auvenshine should be reversed.

3. Rejection of Claims 83, 96, and 109 as obvious over Dieterman in view of Auvenshine, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,076,100 (Cottrille)

At the outset, Applicant notes that claims 83, 96, and 109 depend, indirectly, from independent claims 78, 91, and 104, respectively. Applicant also notes that none of the claims from which claims 83, 96, and 109 depend have been rejected based on the combination of Dieterman and Auvenshine, even though the, statement of the rejection within the Office Action implies that they were rejected by such a combination.

As described above, Dieterman does not describe or suggest a method, system, or medium that "establish[es] a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient" *and* "deliver[s] a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient," as recited in independent claims 78, 91 and 103. Auvenshine does not remedy these deficiencies of Dieterman nor does Cottrille, and Applicant notes that neither of Auvenshine nor Cottrille (nor their combination) was relied upon in the Office Action for remedying such deficiencies of Dieterman. Auvenshine, entire reference; Cottrille, entire reference. Accordingly, the rejections of claims 83, 96, and 100 as obvious over the combination of Dieterman, Auvenshine, and Cottrille should be reversed.

Accordingly, at least for the foregoing reasons, the rejections of claims 78-116 should be reversed. The brief fee of $500 is enclosed. Please apply any other charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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Appendix of Claims

1-77 (Cancelled).

78.   (Rejected) A method for monitoring electronic messages that are directed to an intended recipient, the method comprising:

establishing a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient;

receiving electronic messages transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient;

delivering a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient;

enabling the supervisory recipient to review and approve the first electronic message after the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient; and

enabling notification of the first electronic message to be provided to the intended recipient only if the supervisory recipient approves the first electronic message.

79.   (Rejected) The method of claim 78 wherein establishing a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient comprises associating an electronic message address of the supervisory recipient with an electronic message address of the intended recipient.

80.   (Rejected) The method of claim 79 wherein the intended recipient is a minor child and the supervisory recipient is a guardian for the minor child such that establishing a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient includes associating an electronic message address of the guardian with an electronic message address of the minor child.

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81.   (Rejected) The method of claim 79 wherein the intended recipient is an employee and the supervisory recipient is an employer for the employee such that establishing a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient includes associating an electronic message address of the employer with an electronic message address of the employee.

82.   (Rejected) The method of claim 79 wherein delivering comprises:

examining a header of the first electronic message to determine whether the header includes the electronic message address of the intended recipient;

determining the electronic address of the supervisory recipient associated with the electronic message address of the intended recipient; and

routing the first electronic message to the electronic message address of the supervisory recipient.

83.   (Rejected) The method of claim 82 wherein the intended recipient and the supervisory recipient each have different electronic message addresses for a single Internet service provider account.

84.   (Rejected) The method of claim 78 further comprising:

examining a header of a second one of the electronic messages to determine an electronic address of the sender of the second electronic message;

comparing the determined electronic address of the second electronic message to at least one sender list, and

approving or rejecting the electronic message based on a result of the comparison.

85.   (Rejected) The method of claim 84 wherein the at least one sender list includes a list of approved senders such that comparing the determined electronic address comprises comparing the determined electronic address to the list of approved senders.

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86.   (Rejected) The method of claim 84 wherein the at least one sender list includes a list of blocked senders such that comparing the determined electronic address comprises comparing the determined electronic address to the list of blocked senders.

87.   (Rejected) The method of claim 78 wherein the electronic messages are e-mails such that receiving electronic messages includes receiving e-mails transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient.

88.   (Rejected) The method of claim 78 wherein the electronic messages are instant messages such that receiving electronic messages includes receiving instant messages transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient.

89.   (Rejected) The method of claim 78 wherein the electronic messages are chat room messages such that receiving electronic messages includes receiving chat room messages transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient.

90.   (Rejected) The method of claim 78 further comprising:
delivering a second one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the second electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient; and
automatically forwarding or deleting the second electronic message if the supervisory recipient does not review and approve the second electronic message within a period of time after delivery of the second electronic message to the supervisory recipient.

91.   (Rejected) A system for monitoring electronic messages that are directed to an intended recipient, the system comprising:
an establishing software module that establishes a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient;

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a receiving software module that receives electronic messages transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient;

a delivery software module that delivers a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient;

an review software module that enables the supervisory recipient to review and approve the first electronic message after the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient; and

an notification software module that enables notification of the first electronic message to be provided to the intended recipient only if the supervisory recipient approves the first electronic message.

92.   (Rejected) The system of claim 91 wherein, to establishes a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient, the establishing software module comprises an associating software module that associates an electronic message address of the supervisory recipient with an electronic message address of the intended recipient.

93.   (Rejected) The system of claim 92 wherein the intended recipient is a minor child and the supervisory recipient is a guardian for the minor child such that the associating software module associates an electronic message address of the guardian with an electronic message address of the minor child.

94.   (Rejected) The system of claim 92 wherein the intended recipient is an employee and the supervisory recipient is an employer for the employee such that the establishing software module establishes a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient includes associating an electronic message address of the employer with an electronic message address of the employee.

95.   (Rejected) The system of claim 92 wherein the delivery software module comprises:

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an examining module that examines a header of the first electronic message to determine whether the header includes the electronic message address of the intended recipient;

a determining software module that determines the electronic address of the supervisory recipient associated with the electronic message address of the intended recipient; and

a routing software module that routes the first electronic message to the electronic message address of the supervisory recipient.

96. (Rejected) The system of claim 95 wherein the intended recipient and the supervisory recipient each have different electronic message addresses for a single Internet service provider account.

97. (Rejected) The system of claim 91 further comprising:

an examining module that examines a header of a second one of the electronic messages to determine an electronic address of the sender of the second electronic message;

a comparing module that compares the determined electronic address of the second electronic message to at least one sender list, and

an approving/rejecting module that approves or rejects the electronic message based on a result of the comparison.

98. (Rejected) The system of claim 97 wherein the at least one sender list includes a list of approved senders such that the comparing module compares the determined electronic address to the list of approved senders.

99. (Rejected) The system of claim 97 wherein the at least one sender list includes a list of blocked senders such that the comparing module compares the determined electronic address to the list of blocked senders.

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100. (Rejected) The system of claim 91 wherein the electronic messages are e-mails such that the receiving module receives e-mails transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient.

101. (Rejected) The system of claim 91 wherein the electronic messages are instant messages such that the receiving module receives instant messages transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient.

102. (Rejected) The system of claim 91 wherein the electronic messages are chat room messages such that the receiving module receives chat room messages transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient.

103. (Rejected) The system of claim 91 wherein the delivering module delivers a second one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the second electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient; the system further comprising a forwarding/deleting module that automatically forwards or deletes the second electronic message if the supervisory recipient does not review and approve the second electronic message within a period of time after delivery of the second electronic message to the supervisory recipient.

104. (Rejected) A computer readable medium having embodied thereon a computer program for monitoring electronic messages that are directed to an intended recipient, the computer program comprising:

an establishing code segment that establishes a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient;

a receiving code segment that receives electronic messages transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient;

a delivery code segment that delivers a first one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient;

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an review code segment that enables the supervisory recipient to review and approve the first electronic message after the first electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient; and

a notification code segment that enables notification of the first electronic message to be provided to the intended recipient only if the supervisory recipient approves the first electronic message.

105.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 104 wherein, to establish a supervisory relationship between a supervisory recipient and an intended recipient, the establishing code segment comprises an associating code segment that associates an electronic message address of the supervisory recipient with an electronic message address of the intended recipient.

106.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 105 wherein the intended recipient is a minor child and the supervisory recipient is a guardian for the minor child such that the associating code segment associates an electronic message address of the guardian with an electronic message address of the minor child.

107.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 105 wherein the intended recipient is an employee and the supervisory recipient is an employer for the employee such that the associating code segment associates an electronic message address of the employer with an electronic message address of the employee.

108.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 105 wherein the delivery code segment comprises:

an examining code segment that examines a header of the first electronic message to determine whether the header includes the electronic message address of the intended recipient;

a determining code segment that determines the electronic address of the supervisory recipient associated with the electronic message address of the intended recipient; and

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a routing code segment that routes the first electronic message to the electronic message address of the supervisory recipient.

109.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 108 wherein the intended recipient and the supervisory recipient each have different electronic message addresses for a single Internet service provider account.

110.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 104 wherein the computer program further comprises:

an examining code segment that examines a header of a second one of the electronic messages to determine an electronic address of the sender of the second electronic message;

a comparing code segment that compares the determined electronic address of the second electronic message to at least one sender list, and

an approving/rejecting code segment that approves or rejects the electronic message based on a result of the comparison.

111.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 110 wherein the at least one sender list includes a list of approved senders such that the comparing code segment compares the determined electronic address to the list of approved senders.

112.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 110 wherein the at least one sender list includes a list of blocked senders such that the comparing code segment compares the determined electronic address to the list of blocked senders.

113.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 104 wherein the electronic messages are e-mails such that the receiving code segment receives e-mails transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient.

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114.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 104 wherein the electronic messages are instant messages such that the receiving code segment receives instant messages transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient.

115.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 104 wherein the electronic messages are chat room messages such that the receiving code segment receives chat room messages transmitted across a delivery network from one or more sender devices and directed to the intended recipient.

116.   (Rejected) The medium of claim 104 wherein the delivering code segment delivers a second one of the electronic messages to the supervisory recipient without notifying the intended recipient that the second electronic message has been delivered to the supervisory recipient, the computer program further comprising a forwarding/deleting code segment that automatically forwards or deletes the second electronic message if the supervisory recipient does not review and approve the second electronic message within a period of time after delivery of the second electronic message to the supervisory recipient.

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Evidence Appendix

None

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Related Proceedings Appendix

None